

REMARKS

I. Status of the Claims

Claims 1-108 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 23, 27, 96, 101, 105, 106, and 108 have been amended to further clarify Applicants' invention. No new matter has been added by these amendments, nor do these amendments raise new issues or necessitate the undertaking of any additional search of the art by the Office.

II. Incorporation by Reference

The Examiner contends that Applicants' incorporation by reference, if containing essential matter, of several foreign applications and patents is improper. (Office Action dated July 5, 2001, page 2, lines 1-3.) The Examiner has requested that "[Applicants] amend the disclosure to include the material incorporated by reference, or state for the record that the incorporated material is not essential." (Office Action dated July 5, 2001, page 2, lines 3-5.) As is explained below, Applicants submit that the material incorporated by reference into Applicants' specification, through the foreign applications and patents referred to by the Examiner, is properly incorporated.

The *Manual of Patent Examining Procedure* ("MPEP") defines "essential material" as "that which is necessary to (1) describe the claimed invention, (2) provide an enabling disclosure of the claimed invention, or (3) describe the best mode (35 U.S.C. 112)." M.P.E.P. § 608.01(p)(I)(A). As the material incorporated by reference from the cited foreign documents is well known in the art, Applicants state for the record that such material is not necessary for any of these three 35 U.S.C. § 112, first

paragraph, purposes. In fact, the *MPEP* further provides that “[a] patent need not teach, and preferably omits, what is well known in the art.” M.P.E.P. § 2164.01 (citation omitted). Accordingly, Applicants submit that the foreign documents noted by the Examiner are properly incorporated by reference.

III. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 112, Second Paragraph

On pages 2-3 of the present Office Action, claims 1-108 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as indefinite for failing to point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicants regard as the invention. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection for at least the reasons detailed below.

The *MPEP* directs Examiners to focus on “whether the claim meets the threshold requirements of clarity and precision, not whether more suitable language or modes of expression are available.” M.P.E.P. § 2173.02 (emphasis supplied). Further, Examiners are instructed to “allow claims which define the patentable subject matter with a reasonable degree of particularity and distinctness.” *Id.* Even further, Examiners are to accord Applicants some “latitude” in their expression and aptness of terms. *Id.*

Therefore, if the scope of the invention can be determined from the language of the claims with a reasonable degree of certainty, then any rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, is improper. Applicants respectfully submit that their claims meet this statutory standard for at least the reasons set forth below. Accordingly, Applicants request the withdrawal of all rejections under § 112, second paragraph.

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A. Claims 1, 96, 105, 106, and 108

The Examiner has rejected claims 1, 96, 105, 106, and 108 “because the metes and bounds of the term ‘group that can react by chain addition reaction’ and the term ‘can optionally further comprise’ are unclear, rendering the claims vague and indefinite.” (Office Action dated July 5, 2001, page 2, lines 20-22.) As the Examiner has only restated the subject matter of Applicants’ claim, and has failed to provide any reasoning to support why this particular language is unclear, Applicants respectfully traverse these grounds for rejection and request that the rejection be withdrawn.

Applicants properly recite “groups that can react by chain addition reaction” in claims 1, 96, 105, 106, and 108. Applicants submit that there is no error in this language choice, as “[t]here is nothing inherently wrong with defining some part of an invention in functional terms.” M.P.E.P. § 2173.05(g). Further, this type of language is often used “to define a particular capability or purpose that is served by the recited element.” *Id.* Appropriately, Applicants choose to define R₁ in terms of its capabilities, *i.e.*, “groups that can react by chain addition reaction.” Accordingly, as there is no ambiguity present in claims 1, 96, 105, 106, and 108, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection.

Additionally, although Applicants’ claims as originally filed were clear, Applicants have amended claims 1, 96, 105, 106, and 108 by deleting superfluous words to recite “optionally comprising at least one functional group” instead of “and can optionally further comprise functional groups.” This amendment renders the affected claims even more clear and thus allowable. Further, Applicants point out that the term “optionally” is appropriate as an alternative claim language format when there is “no ambiguity as to

which alternatives are covered by the claim." M.P.E.P. § 2173.05(h)(III). In the present case, it is clear that the claimed subject matter can alternatively comprise at least one functional group.

B. Claim 12

The Examiner has rejected claim 12 "because the term 'essentially' is relative or subjective, rendering the claim vague and indefinite." (Office Action dated July 5, 2001, page 3, lines 1-2.) Applicants respectfully disagree and traverse this rejection.

Terms of degree such as "essentially" are proper, even if such terms are imprecise, without automatically rendering the claim indefinite. M.P.E.P. § 2173.05 (b). The statutory requirement of definiteness is satisfied if "one of ordinary skill in the art would understand what is claimed, in light of the specification." M.P.E.P. § 2173.05 (b). The test to be employed by the Examiner is to determine (1) whether the specification discloses a standard for measuring the degree, and (2) if there is no standard, whether one skilled in the art would be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention. M.P.E.P. § 2173.05 (b). The present specification discloses the requisite standard.

In particular, the term "essentially non-crosslinked" is defined at page 6, lines 4-5, as "not crosslinked to an extent sufficient to be referred to as a crosslinked copolymer." (Specification, page 6, lines 4-5.) Thus, as Applicants have satisfied the statutory requirements by disclosing a standard for measuring the degree of "essentially," this rejection should be withdrawn.

↓
~~REJECT~~
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C. Claim 23

The Examiner has rejected claim 23 "because the claim contains an alternative expression 'chosen from', while the claim specifies its limitation to 'decamethyltetrasiloxane'." (Office Action dated July 5, 2001, page 3, lines 3-4.) Applicants respectfully traverse this reason for rejection, however, in order to facilitate prosecution, Applicants have amended claim 23 to "said linear volatile silicone is decamethyltetrasiloxane" instead of "said linear volatile silicones are chosen from decamethyltetrasiloxane." Accordingly, the rejection of claim 23 should be withdrawn, as it is now moot in view of Applicants' amendment. ✓

D. Claim 27

The Examiner has rejected claim 27 "because it is unclear whether the use of '/' symbol indicates 'and' or ['or'], which renders the claim vague and confusing." (Office Action dated July 5, 2001, page 3, lines 6-7.) Applicants respectfully disagree with this reason for rejection. Applicants note that it is known in the art that the "/" symbol is recognized as indication of a copolymer. To further prosecution, however, Applicants have amended claim 27 by adding parentheses and square brackets, where appropriate, to show even more clearly how the copolymers are structured. Thus, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection. ✓

E. Claim 101

The Examiner has rejected claim 101 "because the term 'satisfactory' is relative or subjective, rendering the claim vague and indefinite." (Office Action dated July 5,

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2001, page 3, lines 8-9.) Applicants respectfully disagree with this reason for rejection but to facilitate prosecution have amended claim 101 by deleting the term "satisfactory." Accordingly, the rejection of claim 101 should be withdrawn, as it is now moot in view of Applicants' amendment.

F. Claim 105

The Examiner has rejected claim 105 "because the term 'caring' is vague and indefinite because the metes and bounds of the patent protection sought are unclear." (Office Action dated July 5, 2001, page 3, lines 10-11.) Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

The *MPEP* provides that "if the claims, read in light of the specification, reasonably apprise those skilled in the art both of the utilization and scope of the invention, and if the language is as precise as the subject matter permits, the statute demands no more." M.P.E.P. § 2173.05(a) (citation omitted). Applicants submit that the term "caring" satisfies the statutory requirement.

For example, Applicants point out that the term "care" is common in the art of cosmetics and that one skilled in such art would be reasonably apprised of its utilization. As evidence of commonality, Applicants provide excerpts of two references used in the art. In the first reference, the term "care" is found in the table of contents to describe some of the recognized formulations in the art. *Harry's Cosmeticology* at vi (Martin M. Rieger ed., Chemical Publishing Co., Inc. 8th ed.). And, in the second reference, the term care is found in the descriptions of recognized product categories in the art. *International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook* 1699 (7th ed. 1997).

Further, Applicants note that the title of the book cited by the Examiner also uses the term "care." *The Science of Hair Care* (Charles Zviak ed., Marcel Dekker, Inc. 1986). Even further, Applicants note that the Examiner herself recognizes the term as appropriate, as she used the term to characterize one aspect of Applicants' invention. (Office Action dated July 5, 2001, page 4, line 21-22.)

Thus, Applicants submit that this evidence of extensive use indicates that one skilled in the art would know what is meant by the term care and Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection.

IV. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

The Examiner has rejected, as unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a),

(A) claims 1-31, 38-40, and 94-108 over European Patent No. EP 0874017 A2 to *Dalle et al.* ("*Dalle*") in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,650,383 to *Dubief et al.* ("*Dubief*"),

(B) claim 32 over the *Dalle/Dubief* combination in further view of U.S. Patent No. 5,063,051 to *Grollier et al.* ("*Grollier*"),

(C) claim 33 over the *Dalle/Dubief/Grollier* combination in further view of U.S. Patent No. 4,957,732 to *Grollier et al.* ("*Grollier '732*"),

(D) claims 34-37 over the *Dalle/Dubief/Grollier/Grollier '732* combination in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,011,126 to *Dubief et al.* ("*Dubief '126*"),

(E) claims 41-67 over the *Dalle/Dubief/Grollier/Grollier '732/Dubief '126* combination in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,039,936 to *Restle et al.* ("*Restle*"), and

(F) claims 68-93 over the *Dalle/Dubief/Grollier/Grollier '732/Dubief '126/Restle* combination in further view of U.S. Patent No. 5,948,739 to *Inman* ("*Inman*").

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Applicants disagree with these rejections and respectfully traverse for at least the reasons set forth below.

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the Examiner bears the burden of establishing at least that there exists some suggestion or motivation to modify or combine reference teachings. M.P.E.P. § 2143. One source of rationale for combining references can be a recognition that some advantage or expected beneficial result would have been produced by combining the references that is (1) found in the references themselves, (2) derived from an established scientific principle, or (3) derived from legal precedent. M.P.E.P. § 2144. This showing must be "clear and particular." *In re Dembiczak*, 175 F.3d 994, 999, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d 1614, 1617 (Fed. Cir. 1999). Here, not only has the Examiner failed to make such a showing, but no advantage or expected beneficial result from combining the cited references even exists.

With respect to the *Dalle/Dubief* combination, upon which every rejection is primarily based, the Examiner contends that "[i]t would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the composition in Dalle et al. by adding an additional silicone disclosed in Dubief et al., because of the expectation to have successfully produced [a] hair care composition that enhances shine, softness, lightness and [disentanglement] of hair." (Office Action dated July 5, 2001, page 4, lines 19-22.) Applicants disagree.

Applicants do not dispute the general principle that "[s]ilicones which contribute softness, shine, lightness and which can make disentangling easier have already been employed in washing compositions." (*Dubief*, col. 1, lines 21-23.) Applicants point out

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that *Dubief's* compositions by themselves leave hair "particularly easy to disentangle, soft and light ... well-behaved ... easy to style and [with] more body." (*Dubief*, col. 1, lines 39-43.) Thus, *Dubief* already accomplishes the feat that the Examiner proposes would result from further combination with other components, *i.e.*, the silicones of *Dalle*. Therefore, where is there incentive to alter *Dubief's* compositions, which exhibit, in and of themselves, the properties that the Examiner urges would result from the combination with *Dalle*? Applicants respectfully submit that there is no such incentive and that the Examiner has not provided where (whether in the references, legally, or scientifically, as required by the *MPEP*) such alleged incentive originates.

As the Examiner has failed to satisfy her burden under 35 U.S.C. § 103, with respect to the primary combination of references, *i.e.*, *Dalle/Dubief*, Applicants respectfully submit that this combination and all other combinations with secondary references relying on *Dalle/Dubief* are improper. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of all § 103 rejections.

V. Obviousness-Type Double Patenting Rejection

The Examiner has provisionally rejected claims 1-14 and 41-104 under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-83 of copending Application No. 09/692,360, claims 1-95 of copending Application No. 09/692,155, and claims 1-16 and 37-104 copending Application No. 09/692,716. Applicants respectfully request that this rejection be held in abeyance until allowable subject matter is indicated. At that time, Applicants will consider whether or not it is appropriate to file a Terminal Disclaimer.

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VI. Conclusion

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully request the reconsideration and reexamination of this application and the timely allowance of the pending claims.

Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any additional required fees to our deposit account 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

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GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P.

Dated: October 2, 2001

By: 

Michele L. Mayberry
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Attachments: Excerpt from *Harry's Cosmetology*
Excerpt from *International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook*
Appendix: Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

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Harry's Cosmeticology

Eighth Edition

Edited by Martin M. Rieger, Ph.D.

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Section 5

Reported Product Categories

Section 5, Reported Product Categories, is based on usage information obtained from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's Voluntary Reporting Program. All ingredients contained in CTFA's *International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook* that have also been reported in the Voluntary Program are included in this Section. The ingredients are presented in alphabetical order by cosmetic product category.

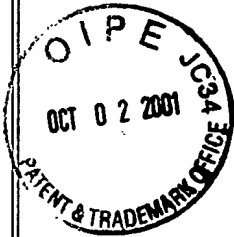
The following Reported Product Categories are associated with ingredients listed in this *Dictionary and Handbook*.

Aftershave Lotions
 Baby Lotions, Oils, Powders and Creams
 Baby Products, Misc.
 Baby Shampoos
 Basecoats and Undercoats
 Bath Capsules
 Bath Oils, Tablets, and Salts
 Bath Preparations, Misc.
 Bath Soaps and Detergents
 Beard Softeners
 Blushers (All types)
 Body and Hand Preparations (Excluding Shaving Preparations)
 Bubble Baths
 Cleansing Products (Cold Creams, Cleansing Lotions, Liquids and Pads)
 Colognes and Toilet Waters
 Cuticle Softeners
 Dentifrices (Aerosol, Liquid, Pastes and Powders)
 Deodorants (Underarm)
 Depilatories
 Douches
 Eyebrow Pencils
 Eyeliners
 Eye Lotions
 Eye Makeup Preparations, Misc.
 Eye Makeup Removers
 Eye Shadows

Face and Neck Preparations (Excluding Shaving Preparations)
 Face Powders
 Feminine Hygiene Deodorants
 Foot Powders and Sprays
 Foundations
 Fragrance Preparations, Misc.
 Hair Bleaches
 Hair Coloring Preparations, Misc.
 Hair Color Sprays (Aerosol)
 Hair Conditioners
 Hair Dyes and Colors (All Types Requiring Caution Statements and Patch Tests)
 Hair Lighteners with Color
 Hair Preparations (Non-coloring), Misc.
 Hair Rinses (Coloring)
 Hair Rinses (Non-coloring)
 Hair Shampoos (Coloring)
 Hair Sprays (Aerosol Fixatives)
 Hair Straighteners
 Hair Tints
 Hair Wave Sets
 Indoor Tanning Preparations
 Leg and Body Paints
 Lipsticks
 Makeup Bases
 Makeup Fixatives
 Makeup Preparations (Not eye), Misc.
 Manicuring Preparations, Misc.

Mascara
 Men's Talcum
 Moisturizing Preparations
 Mouthwashes and Breath Fresheners (Liquids and Sprays)
 Nail Creams and Lotions
 Nail Polish and Enamel Removers
 Nail Polish and Enamels
 Night Skin Care Preparations
 Paste Masks (Mud Packs)
 Perfumes
 Permanent Waves
 Personal Cleanliness Products, Misc.
 Powders (Dusting and Talcum, Excluding Aftershave Talcs)
 Preshave Lotions (All types)
 Rouges
 Sachets
 Shampoos (Non-coloring)
 Shaving Cream (Aerosol, Brushless and Lather)
 Shaving Preparations, Misc.
 Shaving Soap (Cakes, Sticks, etc.)
 Skin Care Preparations, Misc.
 Skin Fresheners
 Suntan Gels, Creams, and Liquids
 Suntan Preparations, Misc.
 Tonics, Dressings, and Other Hair Grooming Aids

The inclusion of any compound in the *Dictionary and Handbook* does not indicate that use of that substance as a cosmetic ingredient complies with the laws and regulations governing such use in the United States or any other country.



APPENDIX TO AMENDMENT OF OCTOBER 2, 2001

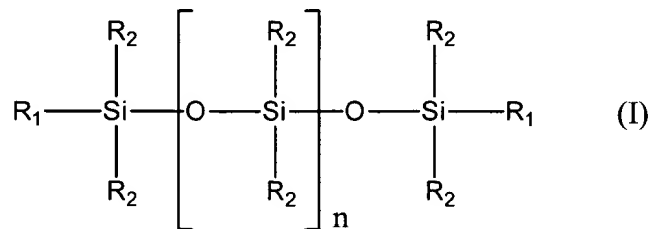
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IN THE CLAIMS:

Please replace claims 1, 23, 27, 96, 101, 105, 106, and 108 with amended claims 1, 23, 27, 96, 101, 105, 106, and 108, as follows:

1. (Once Amended) A cosmetic composition comprising, in a cosmetically acceptable medium, (1) at least one silicone copolymer with a dynamic viscosity ranging from 1×10^6 to 100×10^6 cP, resulting from the addition reaction, in the presence of a catalyst, of ~~at least~~:

- (a) at least one polysiloxane of formula (I):



in which:

- R_1 , which may be identical or different, are independently chosen from groups that can react by chain addition reaction,

- R_2 in formula (I), which may be identical or different, are independently chosen from alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, hydroxyl, and alkylaryl groups, ~~and can optionally further comprise functional groups~~ optionally comprising at least one functional group,
 - n is an integer wherein the polysiloxane of formula (I) has a kinematic viscosity ranging from 1 to 1×10^6 mm²/s; and
 - (b) at least one silicone compound comprising at least one and not more than two groups capable of reacting with the groups R_1 of the polysiloxane (a), wherein:
 - at least one of the compounds of type (a) and (b) comprises an aliphatic group comprising an ethylenic unsaturation, and
- (2) at least one additional silicone.

23. (Once Amended) A composition according to claim 18, wherein said linear volatile ~~silicones are chosen from~~ silicone is decamethyltetrasiloxane.

27. (Once Amended) A composition according to claim 25, wherein the silicone gums are chosen from:

- ~~polydimethylsiloxanes,~~
 - ~~polydimethylsiloxane/methylvinylsiloxanes,~~
 - ~~polydimethylsiloxane/diphenylsiloxanes,~~
 - ~~polydimethylsiloxane/phenylmethylsiloxanes, and~~
 - ~~polydimethylsiloxane/diphenylsiloxane/methylvinyl siloxanes and the following~~
- mixtures;**

- poly[(dimethylsiloxane)/(methylvinylsiloxane)],

- poly[(dimethylsiloxane)/(diphenylsiloxane)],

- poly[(dimethylsiloxane)/(phenylmethylsiloxane)], and

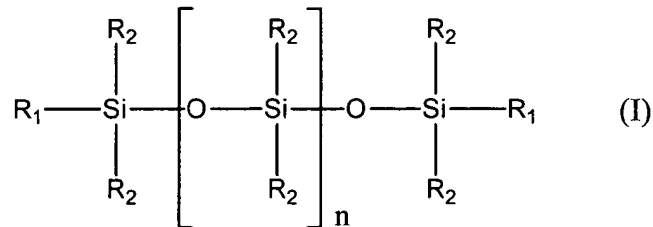
- poly[(dimethylsiloxane)/(diphenylsiloxane)/(methylvinylsiloxane)] and the
following mixtures:

- mixtures formed from a polydimethylsiloxane which is hydroxylated at the end of the chain and from a cyclic polydimethylsiloxane;
- mixtures formed from a polydimethylsiloxane gum and from a cyclic silicone;
- and
- mixtures of polydimethylsiloxanes of different viscosities.

96. (Once Amended) A rinse-out conditioner, a leave-in conditioner, a composition for permanent-waving the hair, a composition for straightening the hair, a composition for dyeing the hair, a composition for bleaching the hair, a rinse-out composition to be applied before a procedure chosen from dyeing, bleaching, permanent-waving and straightening the hair, a rinse-out composition to be applied after a procedure chosen from dyeing, bleaching, permanent-waving and straightening the hair, a rinse-out composition to be applied between the two steps of a permanent-waving operation, a rinse-out composition to be applied between the two steps of a hair-straightening operation, a washing composition for the body, an aqueous lotion, an aqueous-alcoholic lotion, a gel, a milk, a cream, an emulsion, a thickened lotion, a mousse, or a detergent composition comprising a washing base comprising, in a

cosmetically acceptable medium, (1) at least one silicone copolymer with a dynamic viscosity ranging from 1×10^6 to 100×10^6 cP, resulting from the addition reaction, in the presence of a catalyst, of ~~at least~~:

- (a) at least one polysiloxane of formula (I):



in which:

- R_1 , which may be identical or different, are independently chosen from groups that can react by chain addition reaction,
- R_2 in formula (I), which may be identical or different, are independently chosen from alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, hydroxyl, and alkylaryl groups, ~~and can~~ optionally further comprise functional groups optionally comprising at least one functional group,

- n is an integer wherein the polysiloxane of formula (I) has a kinematic viscosity ranging from 1 to 1×10^6 mm²/s; and

- (b) at least one silicone compound comprising at least one and not more than two groups capable of reacting with the groups R_1 of the polysiloxane (a), wherein:

- at least one of the compounds of type (a) and (b) comprises an aliphatic group comprising an ethylenic unsaturation, and

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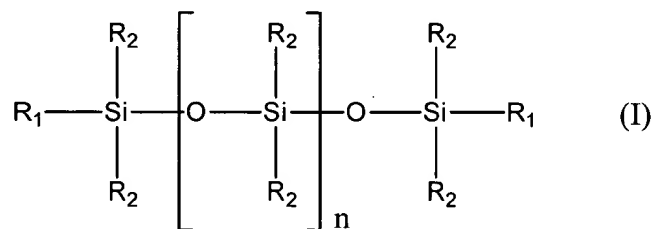
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(2) at least one additional silicone.

101. (Once Amended) A detergent composition according to claim 100, wherein said at least one surfactant is present in an amount effective to provide ~~satisfactory~~ foaming power and ~~satisfactory~~ detergent power.

105. (Once Amended) A process of washing or caring for a keratin material comprising applying to said keratin material a composition comprising, in a cosmetically acceptable medium, (1) at least one silicone copolymer with a dynamic viscosity ranging from 1×10^6 to 100×10^6 cP, resulting from the addition reaction, in the presence of a catalyst, of ~~at least~~:

- (a) at least one polysiloxane of formula (I):



in which:

- R_1 , which may be identical or different, are independently chosen from groups that can react by chain addition reaction,

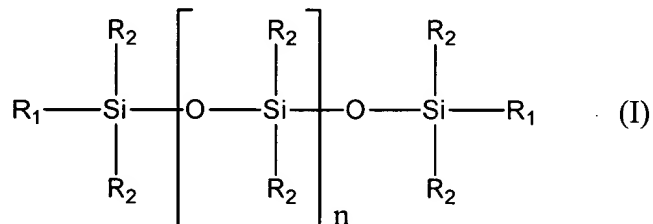
- R_2 in formula (I), which may be identical or different, are independently chosen from alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, hydroxyl, and alkylaryl groups, ~~and can~~

~~optionally further comprise functional groups~~ optionally comprising at least one functional group,

- n is an integer wherein the polysiloxane of formula (I) has a kinematic viscosity ranging from 1 to 1×10^6 mm²/s; and
 - (b) at least one silicone compound comprising at least one and not more than two groups capable of reacting with the groups R₁ of the polysiloxane (a), wherein:
 - at least one of the compounds of type (a) and (b) comprises an aliphatic group comprising an ethylenic unsaturation, and
- (2) at least one additional silicone.

106. (Once Amended) A process for treating a keratin material comprising applying to said keratin material a composition comprising, in a cosmetically acceptable medium, (1) at least one silicone copolymer with a dynamic viscosity ranging from 1×10^6 to 100×10^6 cP, resulting from the addition reaction, in the presence of a catalyst, of ~~at least:~~

- (a) at least one polysiloxane of formula (I):



in which:

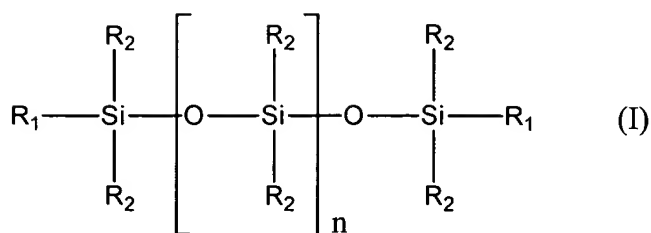
- R_1 , which may be identical or different, are independently chosen from groups that can react by chain addition reaction,
 - R_2 in formula (I), which may be identical or different, are independently chosen from alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, hydroxyl, and alkylaryl groups, ~~and can~~ **optionally further comprise functional groups optionally comprising at least one functional group,**
 - n is an integer wherein the polysiloxane of formula (I) has a kinematic viscosity ranging from 1 to 1×10^6 mm²/s; and
 - (b) at least one silicone compound comprising at least one and not more than two groups capable of reacting with the groups R_1 of the polysiloxane (a), wherein:
 - at least one of the compounds of type (a) and (b) comprises an aliphatic group comprising an ethylenic unsaturation, and
- (2) at least one additional silicone,
- and optionally rinsing said composition out with water.

108. (Once Amended) A process for manufacturing a cosmetic product comprising including in said product (1) at least one silicone copolymer with a dynamic viscosity ranging from 1×10^6 to 100×10^6 cP, resulting from the addition reaction, in the presence of a catalyst, of ~~at least~~:

- (a) **at least** one polysiloxane of formula (I):

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in which:

- R₁, which may be identical or different, are independently chosen from groups that can react by chain addition reaction,
 - R₂ in formula (I), which may be identical or different, are independently chosen from alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, hydroxyl, and alkylaryl groups, ~~and can~~ optionally further comprise functional groups optionally comprising at least one functional group,
 - n is an integer wherein the polysiloxane of formula (I) has a kinematic viscosity ranging from 1 to 1 x 10⁶ mm²/s; and
 - (b) at least one silicone compound comprising at least one and not more than two groups capable of reacting with the groups R₁ of the polysiloxane (a), wherein:
 - at least one of the compounds of type (a) and (b) comprises an aliphatic group comprising an ethylenic unsaturation, and
- (2) at least one additional silicone.

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